Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

THE DAISY.

The daisy blossoms on the rocks,
Amid the purple heath;
It blossoms on the river's banks,
That threads the glens beneath;
The eagle, in his pride of place,
Beholds it by his nest;
And in the mead it cushions soft
The larks descending breast.

Before the cuckoo's earliest Spring
His silver circlet knows,
When greening buds begin to swell,
And zephyr melts the snows;
And when December's breezes howl
Along the moorlands bare,
And only blooms the Christmas rose,
The daisy still is there.

Samaritan of flowers! to it
All races are alike—
The Switzer on his glacier height,
The Dutchman on his dyke,
The seal-skin vested Esquimaux,
Begirt with icy seas,
And, underneath his burning noon,
The parasolled Chinese.

The emigrant on distant shore,
'Mid scenes and faces strange,
Behold it flowering in the sward
Wherever his footsteps range;
And when his yearning, home-sick heart
Would bow to its despair,
It reads his eye a lesson sage—
That God is everywhere!

Stars are daisies that begem
The blue fields of the sky,
Beheld by all, and everywhere,
Bright prototypes on high.
Bloom on, then, unpretending flowers!
And to the waverer be
An emblem of St. Paul's content
And Stephen's constancy.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention met at the Court-House in Bedford on the 23d of June for the purpose of nominating a Ticket for county officers to be submitted to the citizens thereof for election on the 2d Tuesday of October next, when the following delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bedford Borough—Job Mann, Dr. Reamer.
Bedford Township—John Amos, Daniel Helzel.
Broad Top—Alexander Croft, Thos. W. Horton.
Colerain—Wm. Cessna, Abm. Weisel.
C. Valley—Philip Harcleroad, Geo. Sliger.
Hopewell—Joseph College, James McCleary.
Harrison—John D Smith, Jacob Mahoney.
Juniata—Peter F. Lehman, Benj. Housel.
Liberty—George Rhoads, John Long.
Londonderry—James Devore, John Hyssong.
Monroe—David Evans, Bernard Steckman.
Napier—Andrew Crisman, Wm. Work.
East Providence—D. A. T. Black, Wm. Mellon.
West " —P. G. Morgart, S. Bender.
Shellsburg Bo.—John S. Schell, John Kemmery.
Southampton—Thos. Donahoe, Wm. Adams.
St. Clair—John Alstadt, Jackson Crisman.
Union—Samuel Burket, Caselton Ake.
M. Wood.—Jackson Galbraith, Wm. Pierson.
S. Wood.—Samuel Nicodemus, John B. Fluke.

On motion, Job Mann was appointed President, and D. A. T. Black, Secretary.

Dr. Reamer and Peter F. Lehman, Esq. Tellers.

The following Ticket was then agreed upon:

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

Thomas H. Murray, David A. T. Black and J. H. Schell appointed conferees to meet a like number of conferees from each of the counties of Huntingdon and Somerset at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon to nominate a candidate for the office of State Senator for this District.

Job Mann, P. J. Morgart, and Wm. Keyser appointed conferees to meet a like number of conferees from Somerset county at such time and place as may be agreed upon to place in nomination two persons as candidates for Assembly.

The following resolutions were submitted by the President and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course of Col. Wm. C. Reamer as a member of the House of Representatives from this district during the last Session.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the Ticket this day nominated, having the utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of the persons nominated.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the nominations made by the Democratic State Conventions held in March and June inst., of Gen. Packer for Governor, Wm. Strong and James Thamson for Judges of the Supreme Court, and Nimrod Strickland for Canal Commissioner, being persons well tried and known to be well qualified for the discharge of the duties of such stations.

Resolved, That thus far we fully approve of the Administration of the General Government, by our worthy and highly distinguished President, "Pennsylvania's noblest son."

Resolved, That we entirely and cordially approve of the appointment of Hon. J. S. Black as Attorney General of the United States.

Resolved, That although we are not opposed to a fair and judicious sale of the Main Line of the State Improvements and the faithful appropriation of the proceeds to the payment of the State debt, yet we are opposed to the transfer thereof to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of last session, which releases said company from the payment of tonnage tax to the State, now amounting to upwards of $280,000 per annum, and which will yearly increase, and all other duties or taxes to the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of Wm. F. Packer, our candidate for Governor; and judging from the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties as Auditor General, State Senator, &c. have every assurance, that, if elected, of which we have no doubt, will make a Governor equal to any this or any other State ever had.

CAMP MEETING.

☞The Camp Meeting of Bedford Circuit of the M. E. Church will be held on Solomon Sparks' land about three miles from Bloody Run, commencing on the 21st of August. The Brethren of Bedford station are cordially invited to tent with us.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. STEVENS,
June 26, 1857. Pastors.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Pollock and his Black Republican Legislature Rebuked by the Supreme Law of the Land unanimously declared by a full Bench, of which Gov. Pollock's appointee is a member!

Since our last issue, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have given their unanimous opinion that the "vital question" involved in the Black Republican Bill for the sale of the Public Works is UNCONSTITUTIONAL! Chief Justice Lewis delivered the opinion, which is so overwhelming that it cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of all that read it.

We publish below such parts of the Opinion as will interest every tax-payer in the county. The Philadelphia News, a paper bitterly hostile to the democratic party, thus notices the decision of the Court:

"It will be seen, in the first place, that the the Court were unanimous in their decision, and that, as we anticipated, whilst there is no attempt to interfere with the right of the Governor to offer the works for sale, the injunction is granted against the Railroad Company in terms. The effect of the decision of the court is, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. may purchase the Line, if it chooses, on the same terms as any other bidder, but that its doing so will not relieve it from paying tonnage or any other kind of taxation. The action of the Court must, of course, prove fatal to the hopes of that Company to possess the line under the bill of last session, and the investments made by its borers, for the purpose of passing the bill, will prove to be rather Flemish in its results, to say the least of it. Two years ago, this corporation under an act quite similar to the one under which the line is now to be offered, declined to become the purchaser, on the ground that it was not worth the amount indicated in the law; and after the fashion of the dog in the manger, although refusing themselves to buy, they by misrepresentation drove off other parties, who, if left to themselves, would have become purchasers. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bid for the line under existing circumstances and becomes the purchasers they gain nothing, as by the operation of the Supreme Court the tonnage tax will be added on eighty miles of road now in possession of the State, for the use of which, whatever else may pay, they are not subject to tax. There is no doubt about the correctness of this decision, and whilst the Court have been careful to throw no obstacle in the way of a fair and legitimate sale, it has rendered the State and this community a service which will not be soon forgotten. The attempt on the part of the Legislature to prefer in direct terms this overgrown and unprincipled corporation; and that, too—as is generally admitted for a consideration—was the most bold and unscrupulous act which we have ever been called upon to notice, and the rebuke thus administered through the majesty of the law—ought to have a wholesome effect on all future assemblages of like character."

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

We now come to the vital question involved in these applications. The Act of Assembly of 16th May, 1857, makes provision for a public sale, and, for the purpose of inviting competition, directs that public notice of the time and place, be given in one or more papers of extended circulation, published in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, New York, and in the borough of Harrisburg. It authorizes "any person or persons, or railroad or canal company now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, to become the purchasers for any sum not less than 7,500,000 dollars." But there is a proviso in the 3d section, which declares that "if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall become the purchasers, at the said public sale, or by assignment, they shall pay, in addition to the purchase-money, at which it may be struck down, the sum of $1,500,000, and *in consideration thereof*, the said Railroad Company, and the Harrisburg, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company, shall be discharged by the Commonwealth *forever*, from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said railroads, and the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall also be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds, dividends, or property, except for school, city, county, borough or township purposes." The amount of taxes proposed to be released is beyond calculation. It can only be conjectured. It would be greatly increased by the tax which would of course be levied on the property about to be sold to the Company. Judging from the increase during the last five years, and the constant augmentation of commerce and travel along the route, it would seem reasonable to believe that in five years from this time it would be double its present amount. But conceding that the tax to be released will hereafter amount to no more, per annum, than the sum paid in 1856, the amount, according to the admission of the Railroad Company itself, would be $280,739 21 per annum forever. This sum is more than equal to the interest on $5,600,000 at 5 per cent., the rate to be charged to the purchasers. In other words, the Act of assembly proposes to give the Railroad Company a consideration equal to $5,600,000 for $1,500,000, and thus to give that Company an advantage equal to $4,100,000 over every other bidder at the sale. By means of this privilege, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may drive from the field of competition all other bidders. It is essential to every fair public auction, that all the bidders shall stand upon the same footing.

If the object had been to make a fair sale of this portion of the State revenue, it might have been evinced by a provision for the transfer of it to the highest bidder, without any distinction in favor of any one. But this was not done.—The extraordinary proviso in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is partial and entirely repugnant to the general intent of the act, and if allowed to stand, the sale under it will form one of the most magnificent exhibitions of a "*mock auction*" that the world has ever witnessed! We rejoice to say that the highly respectable and upright officers of the corporation disclaim, in the most solemn manner, under oath, all agency in procuring the enactment in question.

But has the Constitution conferred upon the Legislature the authority to extinguish, *forever*, by bargain and sale, the power to raise revenue for the support of government? All free governments are established by the people for their benefit, and the powers delegated are to be exercised for their common good, and not, under any circumstances, to be sold or destroyed, so long as the nations establishing them have the physical power to maintain their independence. Individuals cannot subsist without food. Deprive them of "the means whereby" they live, and you destroy them as certainly as if you did it by shedding their blood. The necessities of governments are as great as those of individuals. No government can subsist without revenues to defray its expenses and support its officers and agents. The revenue is the food indispensable to its existence. Deprive it of this and you strip it of all power to perform its duties, bring it into contempt by its uselessness and helplessness, and ultimately destroy it as effectually as if it were overturned by domestic violence or subjugated by the conquest of a foreign foe. Government is but an aggregation of individual rights and powers. It has no more right to commit political suicide than an individual has to destroy the life given by his Creator. Contracting away the taxing power in perpetuity tends, as we have seen, inevitably to the destruction of the government. If twelve or twenty millions of taxable property may be released to-day, one hundred millions may be released to-morrow, and, the principle being established, the process might go on until all the power to raise revenue was gone. If this did not destroy the government, it would result in something infinitely more dangerous to the liberties of the people. It would make it the servile dependent of the wealthy corporations or individuals to whom it contracted away its means of support. Although the taxing power is but an incidental one, to be exercised only as the necessary means of performing Governmental duties, it is nevertheless a branch of the Legislative power, which always in its nature implies not only the power of making laws, but of altering and repealing them as the exigencies of the State and circumstances of the times may require. Rawle's Institutes of National Law, b 3, ch 3, s 3. If one portion of the legislative power may be sold, another may be disposed of in the same way. If the power to raise revenue may be sold to-day, the power to punish for crimes may be sold to-morrow, and the power to pass laws for the redress of civil rights may be sold the next day. If the legislative power may be sold, the Executive and Judicial power may be put in the market with equal propriety.

The result to which the principle must inevitably lead, proves that the sale of any portion of governmental power is utterly inconsistent with the nature of our free institutions, and totally at variance with the object and general provisions of the Constitution of the State. It may be urged that we must confide in the fidelity of the Legislature, and that there is every ground for hope that they would not carry such measures to an unreasonable length. This is no answer to the argument. It is a question of constitutional authority, and not a case of confidence at all. Limitations of power established by written constitutions, have their origin in a distrust of the infirmity of man. That distrust is fully justified by the history of the rise and fall of nations.

But conceding that this practice will not be carried so far as to destroy the Government, is there any warrant for it to the extent to which the act of Assembly proposes to go in the present case? It was held by this Court, in Wood's Estate, 9 Harris, 114, that the duties of sovereign and subject are reciprocal, and any person who is protected by a Government in his person or property, may be compelled to pay for that protection. As taxes are to be assessed for the sole purpose of supporting the government, the propriety of exacting them, the persons and property to be made liable, and the rules for their assessment and collection are to be determined by its authority. It is, however, a *rule of the public law, founded on a principle of justice which no government can disregard without violating the rights of its citizens, that taxes shall be assessed in such manner that all the citizens may pay their quota, in proportion to their abilities and the advantages they derive from the society*"—9 Harris, 114; 10 Harris, 497. This principle is sanctioned by writers of the highest authority—Vattel, b 1 ch 20, s 240, Rutherforth, Inst. of Nat. Law, b 2, ch 3, s 5; Puffendorf's Law of Nations, b 7, ch 9, s 10. It is expressly declared by Baron Puffendorff that no "immunities or exemptions" (from taxation) ought to be "granted to certain persons to the defrauding or oppression of the rest." It is upon this principle that, when the private property of the citizen is taken for public use, just compensation is to be made to him *out of the common fund*, in order that the contribution to the public interest may fall in a just proportion upon each citizen—Rutherforth, b 2, ch 3, s 5. As the Legislature are necessarily the judges of the method of assessing taxes, it is to be presumed that they have regarded the rule of contribution sanctioned by justice and the equal rights of the citizens: and their enactments were not always subject to judicial review. Where they make appropriations to institutions of learning or charity, or grant lands or pensions to persons who have served in defence of the nation, it is presumed to be a compensation for the good that has been done, or is to be done to the community. Where they grant to the same institutions or individuals at exemption from taxation, such grants, for the same reason, are not regarded as a violation of the rules of justice and equality. So long as there is no *contract* which may tie the hands of succeeding Legislatures against repealing such exemptions—and so long as they are not repealed, they seem to have been enforced as a legitimate exercise of legislative power—1 S. & R., 62; 6 Watts, 435.

But where there is no pretence of an intention to equalize the taxation among the people, but an avowed purpose to sell to one class of citizens an exemption from all taxes forever, and thus to throw all the public burthens upon the other, for all time to come, it is, to all intents and purposes, imposing a tax upon them without the consent of their representatives, and is such a plain, palpable and open violation of the rights and liberties of the people—such a clear case of transcending the just limits of legislative power, that the judiciary is bound to pronounce such an act null and void.

No class of corporations stand more in need of the protection of the government, or occupy more of the time of the Legislature and the Courts of Justice, or occasion more expense to the Government than Railroad Corporations. From the extensive nature of the operations, the power to take private property for the construction of their works, and their continual collision with each other's interests, and with the interests of individuals and municipal communities, they require the constant and the energetic protection of the strong arm of the government. Withdraw that protection and they would be left to the mercy of popular outbreaks, manifesting themselves by opposition to their progress and the destruction of their works wherever the location of their roads or their depots, or any of their numerous and necessary operations come in conflict with the interests of particular localities. These corporations should be the last to consent that the Government should be enfeebled by the diminution of its revenues, or ask that it should be bound to exert all its energies, and incur large and constant expenditures for their protection, while they are exempt from contributing their share.

These principles are not so infirm as to stand in need of the staff of authority for support.—They are the result of that liberty and equality which was established by the revolutionary struggle of our ancestors. They are perfectly understood by every one who has capacity to comprehend the nature of our free institutions. They are deeply impressed on the hearts of the people, and they are fully recognized by the history, the objects and the language of our State Constitution.

It is ordered that upon the complainants, or either of them, filling a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties to be approved by this Court, or any Judge thereof, conditioned to indemnify the defendants from all damages that may be sustained by the injunction granted on this motion, an injunction be awarded, *commanding the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its officers and agents* named as defendants in this bill to make no bid for or purchase the Main Line of the Public Works under that part of the proviso in the third section of the act of 16th May, 1857, which requires said Company to pay in addition to the purchase money at which the Works may be struck down, the sum of one and a half millions of dollars, and in consideration thereof assumes to discharge forever the said Railroad Company, and also the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage and freight over said railroads; and also to relieve the said Pennsylvania Rail Road Company from the payment of all other taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds, dividends, or property, except for school, city, county, borough or township purposes. *And also commanding the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its officers and agents* aforesaid strictly to abstain from accepting any assignment on the terms stated in the aforesaid part of the said proviso, or executing, or delivering to the Treasurer of the State any bonds of the said company, for any greater amount than the sum at which the Main Line of the said Public Works may be struck down at a public sale, on a fair and equal competition with all other bidders. *And also commanding the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its officers and agents* aforesaid, strictly to abstain from accepting any transfer of the said Main Line of the said Public Works from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the great seal of the State, founded upon, or in consideration of any purchase upon the terms herein prohibited.—And also "commanding Henry S. McGraw, the Treasurer of the State, strictly to abstain from accepting the delivery of any bonds executed by the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon the terms herein prohibited, or for any greater amount than the sum at which the said Main Line of the Public Works may be struck down at a fair public sale of the same, upon equal terms to all persons and corporations desiring to purchase. And also commanding Andrew G. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, strictly to abstain from making any transfer of the said Public Works under the great seal of the State, upon the terms herein prohibited, or for any greater amount than the sum at which the said Works may be struck down at a fair public sale as aforesaid.

AN INFAMOUS BILL!

☞The Philadelphia News of June 24 says:

"During the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature a Bill was introduced in the Senate allowing INFIDELS to appear as witnesses and testify in our Courts of Justice without taking a solemn oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and was passed by an overwhelming vote."

This Bill, the News says—

"Demands of Government the abolition of all laws recognizing the existence of a Supreme Being."

FR. JORDAN voted for the Bill.

A Remarkable Meteor.

If not a Comet, Something that "Struck" as Hard.

The Utica papers have an account of a very singular phenomenon, which was witnessed on Saturday the 15th inst., which caused the death of two persons:

"During the afternoon, a tunnel-shaped moving body of a nebulous character, appeared at a point over Utica, moving rapidly along with a humming sound. It struck the ground near the dwelling of Mr. Root, in Deerfield, tearing down a fence or two, and passing on, gradually settling lower and lower. At last, having reached a point some five miles in a north-easterly direction from this city, near the dwelling of Mr. Nathan Budlong, in Schuyler, it made a descent upon his barn, ripped it up and scattered it to the winds. Then passing on, tearing up trees, fences and out-houses in its terrible course, it finally struck the dwelling of Mr. J. Warren, which was lifted from its stone foundation, carried a distance of some fifteen feet thro' the air, and dashed in splinters upon the ground, leaving a clean plat of grass between the place where it had stood and the pile of rubbish.

"In the house were a family of six—parents and children. Mr. Warren, seeing the terrible object rushing down upon him, tearing up trees and fences in its onward course, and buzzing like a thousand hornet's nests combined, called upon his wife and children instantly to accompany him to the cellar, and, suiting the action to the word, seized two of the children and leaped down the stairway. The wife essayed to follow, but her footsteps were tardy; she was a moment—an instant too late; the engine of destruction tore the building up, carrying herself and child, together with a little son who was behind her, with it. The husband had but time to see her ascend with the building that tore away from above him, and then he stood exposed to the day, in his open cellar. He went to view the ruin of his home; it was complete. Here lay the dead and nude body of his wife, the destroying power having stripped the clothing from her person; there lay his son covered with blood, and senseless; and, just beyond, his dwelling lay one such mass of destruction as probably never was beheld before. Broken and splintered bedsteads, cradles, tables, pots, kettles, chairs, boxes, trunks, crockery, tin ware, hats, clothes, stoves, bottles, bricks, plaster, clocks, beams, stones, shingles, and endless et cetras, lay crushed and crumbled in one heap before him.

"Next, in the due southeasterly line of its course, it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road and demolished a large barn, belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong, [illegible] and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet ... destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing of the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and deposited it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed, without an apparent outward wound. About 80 rods farther on, in a direct line, a smaller barn, belonging to the same gentleman, was demolished; and what is very singular in this instance, but little of the material of which it was constsucted, is to be found any where. A few shivered boards and timbers alone attest to its previous existence. The dwelling of Mr. Budlong had a narrow escape. A shingle or two torn from one corner of the roof indicate how narrowly it escaped.

"Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and fences plainly evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It, however, seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloud form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men, at work in a field, saw the strange apparition approach, and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to raise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidences before us of destruction lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever substance presented itself in this track was swept away, and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold."

From the Baltimore Sun, June 23.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Saturday morning last, an accident occurred to one of the trains on the Northern Central Railway, by which Mr Jacob Mathias, a well known and highly respectable resident of Westminister, Md., was almost instantly killed. The particulars of the melancholy occurrence are these: Mr Mathias, with his grand-daughter, appeared at the Calvert station and took passage on the train. At the Hanover Junction, where the trains are rarely detained over a minute, Mr. Mathias left his seat and went to the public house kept by Mr. Glesner, and asked for a glass of lemonade, but he declined serving him, and told deceased that he would not have time to make it, nor he to drink it, and urged him to take his seat in the cars. Immediately the bell rang and Mr. Mathias started, and running after the train grasped at the step-railing of the middle car and missed his hold; but seized the next and was instantly whirled around by the motion of the cars and thrown under the wheels. Both legs were cut off below the knees and his skull fractured.

The train was immediately stopped, and Mr. Mathias still living borne into the parlor of Glesner's hotel. Though perfectly conscious, he did not speak of his injuries once, but only asked those about him to "raise his head," and died in about fifteen minutes. The body and mutilated members were placed in a coffin, and in charge of John Miller, one of the agents of the company, removed to the Hanover branch, and forwarded by the superintendent over that road to its terminus, and thence to his afflicted family at Westminister. Mr. Mathias was quite aged, nearly seventy-five years, and well known in this city. He was universally beloved and respected for his many social and public qualities, and years ago was a representative from Carroll county to the State Legislature at Annapolis.—He filled other posts of both public and private nature, and at the time of his death was president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll county, located at Westminster.

As regards the culpability of any of the employees of the road, it is due Mr. Q. W. Ratcliffe, the conductor of the train, to state that he promptly gave the signal to stop the train as soon as he perceived that Mr. Mathias was left behind, and endeavoring to overtake it, but unfortunately too late, though the train came to a halt almost simultaneously with the occurrence. Mr. C. C. Adreon, the superintendent of the road, was in Harrisburg, but being telegraphed immediately came down to Hanover, and superintended the removal of the corpse to Westminster. The sad affair has caused a deep gloom to settle upon the whole community.

Frontier Life—Its Dangers.

Mrs. Margaret Ann Marble, one of the captives taken at Spirit Lake, at the time of the recent massacre, arrived at Minnesota on the 30th of May, in charge of Mr. Charles E. Flandrau, agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.

"On the 13th of March, a band of Indians came to their residence, at Spirit Lake, Iowa, murdered her husband, and took her prisoner to their camp, where she found three other white female captives—a Mrs. Thatcher, a Miss Noble and a Miss Gardner. Mrs Marble thinks the husbands of Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Thatcher both escaped being killed, but the entire family of Mrs. Gardner fell a prey before Miss G's own eyes, and then she was dragged away to the wigwam of the war Chief of the red murderers, and brutally violated. Immediately after committing the murders at Spirit Lake, the Indians, with their captives started westward, and travelled for about one month through a circuitous, rough route, unknown to any except the savage, and encamped at last at a place called Skunk Lake, west of the Big Sioux river, and about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Spirit Lake, where the outrages were committed.

"On the route the captives were subjected to the severest hardships and torture, being compelled to carry heavy packs of shot, and to perform the most degrading service by day, and submit to the most brutal [illegible] by night.—[illegible] of their captivity they resisted their tormentors, but were beaten with clubs and threatened to be shot until they at last submitted, in the hope sooner to be rescued.

"Mrs. Thatcher, who was in feeble health, was unable to carry the burdens imposed upon her, and when endeavoring to cross the Big Sioux river upon some trees which the Indians cut down on both sides, to form a bridge, she, being very weak, lost her balance and fell into the river. She dropped her burden and succeeded in swimming almost to the shore, when an Indian deliberately aimed his rifle at her and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. The body was left to float down the current, which was reddened with her warm life blood. This tragic scene was hailed by the Indian women (who seemed jealous of the presence of the white captives) with wild shouts of exultation.

"Mrs. Marble informs me that she and her surviving companions read, with a dreadful certainty, the fate which awaited them when fatigue should overtake them. Mrs. Marble had her liberty purchased by Indians who were sent out for that purpose.

"On the 23d inst., a party of friendly Lacqui Parle Indians was dispatched to Skunk Lake, with all the requirements, in the shape of presents, to purchase the release of Mrs. Noble and Miss Gardner. Four days' travel would bring them to the camp of Ink-pa-du-tah."

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—It appears that Christian County, Ill., was visited last Saturday afternoon by a tornado of great violence. The Chicago Journal says:

Our informant was at the village of Penn, in that county, during the "blow," and describes its effects as terrific. It was accompanied by hail and rain. Buildings were swept from the foundations, and some of them carried into the air, others unroofed, and others torn into atoms. A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments; the Presbyterian church, a large frame building, was moved some six feet from its foundation; the Illinois Central freight depot was unroofed; a train of freight cars was blown from the track, and worse than all, five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck with falling timbers, or carried into the air and thrown upon the ground. Several other persons were more or less injured, some of whom may die from the effects of their injuries.

☞BEDFORD SPRINGS.—We learn from several of our exchanges that this fashionable and popular summer resort has undergone great improvements, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Bedford is one of the prettiest inland towns in the State, and can boast of advantages which belong to but few towns of its size. The Springs are situated about 1¼ miles from town; accessible by one of the most romantic pieces of road it has ever been our pleasure to travel over. These Springs are noted for the fine medicinal qualities of their waters; and in all other particulars are not surpassed by any other watering place in the Union. We would advise our Baltimore friends, those at least, who are seeking a return of health—who would remove the hectic flush from the cheek—to visit this healthy and salubrious region.

Hanover Spectator.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thomson,

Of Erie County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

The Office of the Bedford Gazette,

with Presses, Types, good will, &c. &c.

Is offered for sale.

The office is in first rate order, and is, at present, in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been at any former period; and the county is now reliably Democratic by several hundred majority. In a few weeks the present proprietor (if he lives) will have conducted the paper for an uninterrupted period of TWENTY-FIVE years—a longer continuous period than has been devoted to the publication of a political newspaper by any other editor in the State. The length of time in which we have been thus actively engaged, is our only reason for offering to sell. The "Bedford Gazette" was established in 1805, (now in its 53d year,) and, having never changed hands but once, is the best evidence in the world that it is based upon a sure foundation. To an honest and competent Democrat, the opening is one of no ordinary character. The great improvements in progress at the Bedford Springs, in connection with the Broad Top Rail Road, now in successful operation, must shortly add greatly to the patronage of an office so firmly established as the *Gazette*.

☞ Our brethren of the press will much oblige by noticing.

BUCHANAN CLUB

Will please meet in the Grand Jury Room on Saturday evening next at the ringing of the Bell.

JOB MANN, President.

JOHN P. REED, Secretary.

☞ The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention will be found on the first page—also the highly important Decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the Bill for the sale of the Public Works—and several other articles of interest.

☞ A fair trial of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machine was made upon several grass lots near Bedford on Thursday and Saturday last, by Messrs. BEYMER & HAFFLEY, which was attended by many of the farmers of the county, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance, and it is supposed several will shortly purchase Machines. After a similar trial in Adams county, a few days since, the agent disposed of eight Machines.

Main Line Sold.

The Main Line was sold in Philadelphia on the 25th ult. for $7,500,000. There was but one bidder, J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Let the people now look out for *honest* men as members of the Legislature, or this mammoth corporation will forge chains to bind you to its despotic power worse than was ever conceived by Nicholas Biddle and his monster U. S. Bank!

Awful Calamity.

☞ The Canadian Steamer Montreal, was burnt near Quebec on the 26th of June, and between three and four hundred persons were either drowned or burnt!

☞ The Abolitionists of Bedford held another Club Meeting on last Saturday evening—and, we are told, that the audience and Mr. Jordan's speech were precisely the same as at the former meeting!

Sabbath School Celebration.

☞ According to announcement, the Sabbath School connected with the M. E. Church of this place held its annual Celebration on last Thursday, in a beautiful Grove near town. The procession was very imposing, numbering 218 children, with appropriate Banners, under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL SNUCK, the able Superintendent, who deserves much praise for the labor and attention he bestowed in getting up the affair. Having arrived at the ground, after an impressive prayer, and a few appropriate introductory remarks by Rev. W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD, the audience, which was larger than on any former similar occasion, were highly entertained by Speeches, Dialogues, &c., indicating that the Scholars had been trained with great care. All did so well that it would be hard to discriminate. We may be allowed to say, however, that the speeches delivered by Messrs. WM. F. JOBE and WM. H. STEWART, of the "*Gazette*," (which were *original*,) were such as to command especial and general admiration, not only as to matter, but in the happy and effective manner in which they were delivered, developing the powers of dignified oratory in an unusual degree for *first efforts*.

The refreshments were such as to afford general satisfaction—and, notwithstanding the immense crowd, all were abundantly served. First, the children—secondly, the visitors—and, lastly, the Teachers, &c. The day was beautiful, and was one that will long be remembered by the citizens and strangers present.

HON. J. S. BLACK.

☞ We extract the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Argus, of a late date:

"The distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, who has been called to fill the responsible position of Attorney General of the United States, is winning for himself a reputation that the proudest statesman in the land might envy. He is already looked upon as the ablest man who has occupied that position for the last fifty years. The decisions he has already given, whether confirming or reversing those of his immediate predecessor, are perfect models of legal perspicuity, power and elegance. No attempt at fustian and bombast; no superfluity or prolixity; every word in the right place, and the very word to express the meaning intended by the writer. Brief, comprehensive, terse, vigorous, his decisions are made in perfect Saxon—no circumlocution; no redundence; no empty display of legal lore; plain, simple, direct to the point, his arguments are incontrovertible.

Pennsylvania may well be proud of Judge Black.—He has not yet filled the measure of his usefulness and his fame. His name is already mentioned in connection with a seat upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and in the Presidential chair. He is eminently fitted to fill either station."

PACKER AND PROHIBITION.

The Records Examined!

It has become a stereotyped charge with the opposition of Pennsylvania, that Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whilst in the Senate of Pennsylvania, voted for a "Prohibitory Liquor Law," a "Main Liquor Law," the "Jug Law," &c., all of which charges we are prepared to show are FALSE—destitute of even the shadow of truth.

We have carefully examined the Senate Journals, and for a full and correct account of the Senate's legislation, and the votes of Gen. Packer on all the different bills presented during his Senatorial career, we refer the impartial reader to the following Record:

As appears from the Journal of 1850, pages 3 and 5, on the 1st day of January 1850, WM. F. PACKER (with "other gentlemen elected to supply vacancies," &c.) appeared in the Senate Chamber and psesented his credentials as the Senator elected from the 12th District, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, and Centre.

His term of service then begun, and expired, as the same record shows, with the session ending 1852. The part he performed, therefore—the votes he cast whether for or against Prohibition—must be found recorded, if recorded at all, within the years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

In the Journal of 1850, we find that three bills, and three only, were considered and passed, to wit: Senate bills Nos. 14, 217, and House bill No. 472 (being No. 845 Sen.) as follows:

The first bill, No. 14, entitled "An Act to restrain the use of intoxicating drinks in the counties of Washington and Westmoreland, was reported January 3, 1850, by Mr. Lawrence. See p. 28, vol. 1, 1850. This bill (with sundry others) was committed to the appropriate committees Jan. 7, 1850.—See p. 51. Jan. 11, 1850, the same reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, without amendment. See p. 69. Jan. 16, 1850, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on said bill; the committee rose and the bill was reported with amendments—the first, second, and remaining sections were agreed to. The title being under consideration, the same was so amended as to strike out the words "and Westmoreland," and making the word "counties" read "county"—whereby the bill was limited to Washington county alone. See p. 95.

On the same day, the vote on the final passage of the bill stood yeas 24, nays 7—Packer voting in the affirmative. See p. 96.

May 1, 1850, this bill was signed and approved by William F. Johnston, then Governor of Pennsylvania. See page 1066.

This bill, as above stated, was voted for by Gen. Packer. But what was it? Why, *it allowed Inn keepers and manufacturers of the article to vend and sell vinous and spiritous liquors within the county of Washington*, and only prevented such as had no license from selling by less quantity than one barrel unless for mechanical or medical purposes. See pamphlet Laws 1850, p. 635, sec. 5.

This act, therefore, and the above record speaks for itself.

Jan. 29, 1850, bill 217 was reported and committed to the committee on Finance, being entitled "an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors," &c. See Senate Journal, 1850, vol. 1, p. 185.

Feb. 1, 1850, the same was reported back to the Senate from said committee without amendment.—See p. 208.

March 7, 1850, the said bill was read second and third time, and postponed until next day. See p. 490.

March 8, 1850, the same bill No. 217, was taken up and passed—no yeas or nays recorded—and there is no evidence that Packer voted in the case of this bill.

April 26, 1850, House bill No. 472 (being No. 845 Sen.) entitled "an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians in Warren county was taken up and passed. No votes recorded. See p. 1016.

April 30, 1850, the bill was returned from the House. See p. 1036.

May 1, 1850, The bill was compared, &c. See p. 1065.

May 3, 1850, the same bill No. 472, was approved and signed by Wm. F. Johnston, Governor, and this now completes the year 1850. The above three bills were all that were considered or voted for or against—and, upon the authority of the Records, we assert that there is no evidence to show that during that year General Packer voted either for a *Prohibitory Liquor Law—a Maine Liquor Law—or the Jug Law.*

We pass on to the Journal of 1851:

Two bills, to wit: No. 171 and 126 (being House bill 258) only claimed the attention of the Senate for that year. The first was merely reported and committed to the committee on Vice and Immorality.—See Senate Journal 1851, p. 160 and 166.

Feb. 13, 1851, the second (bill No. 126) was read the first time. See p. 244—being entitled "An Act to prohibit the sale of spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in Washington county, and to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors in the borough of Elizabeth, in Allegheny county."

Same day (Feb. 13, 1851) the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill and reported it with amendments.

It then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the said bill, when the first section was agreed to.

After a motion by Mr. Hoge and Shimer to amend the section &c., a motion was made by Mr. Packer and Mr. Hugus *to postpone the question together with the further consideration of the bill indefinitely*. On the question—will the Senate agree to the motion, the yeas were Baily, Fernon, Hugus, Muhlenberg and Packer, 5. Nays—Brook, Buckalew, Carothers, Crabb, and others, 27.

So the question was determined in the negative.—The amendment of Mr. Hoge and Shimer was then agreed to.

The section as amended, and the remaining sections and title were agreed to; and after the bill was read a third time, on the question—Shall the bill pass?—the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Packer and Mr. Muhlenberg, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brooke, Carothers, Cunningham, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Haslett, Hoge, Jones, Konigmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, McMurtrie, Malone, Myers, Robertson, Sanderson, Savery, Shimer, Stine, Walker, and Mathias, Speaker—21.

Nays—Baily, Hugus, Ives, Muhlenberg and Packer—5. See p. 250 and 251.

Then, Feb. 18, 1851, the bill was approved and signed by Gov. Johnston. See p. 292.

This now brings us to the close of 1851, and so far from showing that Mr. Packer voted for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, a Maine Liquor Law, or a Jug Law, it shows just the contrary. It shows that he voted against a law which was to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Washington, and the borough of Elizabeth in Allegheny County—and the wisdom of that vote is manifest from the fact that on the 8th day of March, 1851, and the 1st day of April of the same year, (whilst the Senate was still in session,) some seven or more petitions from citizens of Washington county, numerously signed, were presented, praying for a repeal of that law—See p. 414 and 668—and so from the further fact that very soon afterwards, and the very next session of the Legislature, the law, in obedience to the will of the people, was repealed. And now we proceed to the last year of his Senatorial labors—the year 1852.

Feb. 21, 1852, Mr. Carothers read in his place and presented to the chair, bill (No. 419,) entitled "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors." Committed to the committee on Vice and Immorality. See Senate Journal 182, p. 286.

March 3, 1852, Mr. Carothers, from Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported bill No. 419, with amendments—p. 363.

March 10, 1852, one thousand copies of bill ordered to be printed for use of the Senate—see p. 409.

March 18, 1852, a motion was made to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of said bill. The yeas and nays were required and were yeas 20, nays 11—Packer voting in the affirmative. The question was determined in the negative, there not being two-thirds in its favor. A motion was then made by Carson and Guernsey "that bill No. 419 be made an order of the day for to-morrow,"—yeas and nays were required, and stood yeas 21, nays 12—Packer voting in the affirmative—and thus showing that, though the *temperance issue* of that day was considered of *fearful importance* among legislators—who fancied they could see in it the foreshadowing of their political graves—he had no disposition to stave it off, and was not afraid to meet it. See p. 480 and 481.

March 19, 1852, agreeably to order, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the Whole (on bill 419,) and after some time reported progress, and agreed to sit again on to-morrow—See p. 496.

March 20, 1852, agreeably to order the Senate again resolved into committee of the Whole on bill No. 419, and after some time the committee rose and the bill was reported with amendments—See p. 505.

March 22, 1852, agreeably to order the Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of bill No. 419, when an amendment was offered by Guernsey and Sanderson providing that all persons who should sell liquors of any kind should be liable to pay all damages arising from its use, and for all lives lost or injured, and for all characters, moral or political, &c., which was not agreed to—and in favor of the original amendment there were yeas 10, including Gen. Packer—nays 23—So the question was determined in the negative. See p. 514 and 515.

On the question will the Senate agree to the first section the yeas were 19, nays 14, Packer voting in the affirmative—and what then did he vote for?—Why, the first section simply enacted that no person should be allowed, at any time, "*to manufacture or sell liquor possessing intoxicating properties, except as hereinafter provided*," &c. That's all. The 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th and 7th sections were then agreed to without the yeas and nays being called—and the record does not show who, nor how *any one* voted—See p. 514 and 515.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the 8th section as amended? the question was postponed—See p. 516.

March 23, 1852, agreeably to order the Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of Bill No. 419, when an amendment was offered to the section, and agreed to, and the section as amended passed, yeas 19, nays 13, Packer voting for the section as amended. The 9th, 10th, and 11th sections were then agreed to, and no record is given of the vote. The 12th section was lost, and the vote of General Packer stands recorded [illegible] 531 and 532; the 14th section then became the 12th, and was agreed to. A motion was then made to amend the bill by adding a new section, 13, and to this there was an amendment which was lost, yeas 15, nays 18, *Packer voting against it*—The original amendment was then passed; see p. 533-4; the 14th section was then agreed to, no votes called or recorded.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the 15th section, as follows, viz:

"That the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this Commonwealth shall, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the places now authorized by law for holding the general elections, vote upon the acceptance or rejection of *this Act*, by written or printed tickets, containing on the outside the words "liquor law," and on the inside the words "for the law" or the words "against the law," and the returns of the votes shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor. And the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit the said returns to the speaker of the Senate on the 2d Thursday of January, and on said day the two Houses shall meet in Convention, when said votes shall be counted, and a true record thereof entered on the Journal of each house; and if a majority of the said votes shall be in favor of the law, then this act shall go into full force and effect at the time therein mentioned, but if a majority of the votes shall be against the law, then this act shall be null and of no effect whatever."

On this section the yeas and nays were required by Muhlenberg and Forsythe, and were, yeas 24, nays 9, General PACKER VOTING FOR the SECTION, so the question was determined in the affirmative. The title being under consideration a motion was made by Packer and Guernsey to amend the same by striking out the words "prohibit the manufacture and" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "restrict the," which was agreed to.

On the question, Shall the Bill be transcribed for a third reading? the yeas and nays were required and were *Yeas* Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Evans, Forsyth, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Haslett, Hoge, McFarland, McMurtrie, Malone, PACKER, Robertson, Sanderson and Slifer, 17.

Nays, Baily, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Frailey, Fulton, Jones, Kinzer, Kunkle, McCaslin, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Shimer and Walker, Speaker, 15—so the question was determined in the affirmative. See pages, 534 and 535.

March 30, 1852, on motion of Mr. Sanderson and Carothers the Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Bill No. 419, &c. On the question Shall the Bill pass, a motion was made by Sanderson and Carothers That the Senate resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of amending section 13. Muhlenberg and Frailey amended by making it for the purpose of *general amendment*—the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 13, Nays 18, including PACKER—so the amendment was determined in the negative. On the question Will the Senate agree to the motion the yeas were 14, nays 16, including PACKER. Another motion was made by Buckalew and Muhlenberg, That the Senate again resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of general amendment—the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 12, nays 20, including Packer—so the question was determined in the negative. The question again recurring Shall the Bill pass? a motion was made by PACKER and Carothers, That the Senate again resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the 15th section so as to read as follows, viz:

"That, in order to ascertain the opinion of the people of this Commonwealth, relative to the repeal of this act, the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall, on the 2d Tuesday of October next at the place now authorized by law for holding the general elections, vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act, by written or printed tickets, containing on the outside the words "Liquor Law," and on the inside the words "For the Law" or "Against the Law"—and the return of the votes shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit the said returns to the Speaker of the Senate on the 2d Thursday of January, and on the said day the two houses shall meet in Convention when said votes shall be counted and a true record thereof entered in the Journal of each House, and if a majority of the said votes shall be against the law, then the repeal of this act is recommended to the attention of the next Legislature," &c. On the question Will the Senate agree to the motion, the yeas were 18, nays 14, PACKER voting in the affirmative—the question was determined in the affirmative—See p. 602 and 603.

March 31, 1852, agreeably to order the Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of bill No. 419, &c. On the question Shall the Bill pass? the yeas and nays were required by Crabb and Packer and were yeas 17, nays 15, PACKER voting yea—so the question was determined in the affirmative; and this bill, the 15th section of which originally provided that the question should be left to the PEOPLE—and, as modified by the amendment of General Packer—that the people should "vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act"—was passed—See p. 612. The first and eighth sections, as above stated, were voted FOR by General Packer—and the 12th section he voted AGAINST—and also voted against sundry amendments to the bill, as the foregoing record shows.

But suppose he had voted for every section, every amendment, and every motion, he would only have been voting at last to leave the question of a Prohibitory Law TO THE DECISION OF the PEOPLE! In this country there is, properly speaking, but one sovereignty, and that is the sovereignty of the PEOPLE; and, that the PEOPLE, upon important questions of this kind, by their voices and their VOTES, should pronounce their decision, we conceive to be perfectly right and proper; and, to obtain for *them* this power, we assert, upon the authority of the records just presented, is the most and all that General Packer did during the three years that he was in the Senate of Pennsylvania. His acts are part of the legislative history of the State—his record is public—and an impartial people, before they condemn, will fairly examine the proofs. They will require higher authority than the partisan statements of his political foes. They will require better proof than the garbled extracts circulated through the medium of abolition papers, or the mere assertions of men who seem to glory in doing him injustice upon this subject, and delight in perverting the truth!

We have no desire here to wage war upon our opponents for *their* past course upon the subject of Prohibition; but we may be allowed to refer them simply to an authority or two, and suggest wherein they have been grossly inconsistent before we close.

By a reference to the Senate Journal of 1853, vol. 1, p. 606 and 607, we find that on the 6th day of April of that year Resolutions No. 548, entitled "Resolutions referring to a vote of the People of this Commonwealth the subject of a Prohibitory Law," were passed. Every body reembers that by virtue of such a law the people of this State, in the fall of 1854, at the October election, voted upon the subject of a Prohibitory Law; and that the freemen of the Commonwealth, by upwards of 5000 majority, pronounced against it. At that election, too, it will be remembered, that the ten spirit of proscription very where prevailed. The Democracy and all the conservative parties of the country were swept down. The next session (that of 1855) found SAM, then powerful and victorious, revelling at Harrisburg in the Halls of our Legislation; and there, whilst in the very zenith of his glory and strength, he, by the aid of his fanatical followers, in direct opposition to the verdict of the people, enacted a law which was approved and signed on the 14th April, 1855, by Jas. Pollock, the present know-nothing Governor of Pennsylvania; and the 4th section of which provides:—"*That no License for the sale of Liquors shall be granted to the keeper of* ANY HOTEL, INN, or TAVERN," &c. See Pamphlet Laws of 1855, p. 226.

Let honest freemen in the State remember these doings of their mighty Highnesses, the great Know Nothing Legislature of 1855! and let the people of Bedford county not forget that whilst the Docket of election returns in the office of the Prothonotary at Bedford, p. 127, shows that they decided *against* a Prohibitory law by a majority of 1109 votes, FR. JORDAN, the Senator from this District, advocated and gave the casting vote for the law referred to—the iniquitous JUG LAW of 1855! With this Record *examined* we fear not what others can do unto us. *They* may continue to charge our gallant standard-bearer with having voted for and advocated a Prohibitory liquor law! *They* may continue to affirm that to the passage of a "Main liquor law" he lent his support. *They* may assert as loudly and as long as they please (as is done by the abolition press here and in other parts of the State) that he voted for the JUG LAW, passed *two years after he left the Senate* for the more pleasant walks and duties of private life. The people *know* better; *they* will not believe it. Their puerile slanders of General Packer will prove as unavailing as their efforts of 1852 to burlesque the *generosity* of Franklin Pierce by the declaration that "he had once bought a stick of candy for a boy:" and that "when his services were required by his country," the hero of Mexico "fainted and fell from his horse."

They challenged us then, before the election, to *name* a single State that Franklin Pierce would get: whilst the sequel showed that after the election you could hardly name *one* State that he did'nt get! It will be as idle and unavailing as the cry last fall that if JAMES BUCHANAN, the present President of the United States, should be elected, the "wages of the laboring man would be reduced to 10 cents a day." Villification and slander is the trade they like best to exercise. Let them go on exulting in their ill-gotten GLORY. The 2d Tuesday of October will repel all their assaults in the triumphant election of Gen. PACKER and the entire Democratic Ticket.

☞ At a dinner given to Hon. WM. B. REED, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, a sterling letter was read from the distinguished Attorney General of the United States, Hon J. S. BLACK, from which we quote the paragraph below:

"He *is faithful to the Constitution*, for he never *persecuted any body for his religious faith*, nor joined himself by *an impious oath to any band of bigots*; and his eloquent voice has been raised at all times against the efforts of those who would *excite discord and hatred between the States*, upon subjects which the Constitution gives to each State the right of settling for itself."

In Virginia, the millers adhere to the rule of last year, and refuse to buy for future delivery. Purchases of new wheat for July delivery have been made in Fredericksburg at $1 50 per bushel.

☞ The *Daily News* says "Mr. WILMOT is now, and has been for some weeks in Philadelphia, visiting the taverns, drinking houses, and restaurants, endeavoring to seduce from their principles men belonging to the American party." Add this to his blasphemous and habitual habit of swearing, and Christian men are offered a pretty candidate in the person of "Free Trade" Wilmot!

☞ The following letter will be interesting to the friends of the writer in Bedford county:

Bloomington, Marion Co. Ill.

Gen. Bowman:—I wish to inform you that we arrived safe at this place, and like it well. We are in good health. I put out about 100 acres in wheat, oats, and corn this spring, with one team. The fall wheat is a failure, but there is any amount of spring wheat, and it generally looks very well. If the harvest turns out as well as the grain looks it will average about 30 bushels to the acre. It is estimated by some that this county has sown between twenty and thirty thousand bushels of wheat this spring. I have out 50 acres in wheat, and brother Daniel has out about 155 acres, and there are some farmers who have treble that amount out. The spring here was late and cold, but we have fine growing weather now, and every thing looks prosperous. The market is good, and some things very high, on account of the late spring and the fact that the wheat had to be re-sown. Flour is $4 per barrel, corn and oats 62 cents, Potatoes $1 62, butter has been 25 cents per pound, but has fallen to 12 cents.

Please send me the Bedford Gazette regularly.

Your Friend,

M. S. SILL.

From the Pittsburg Union.

THE INJUNCTION.

We give in our columns, this morning, the opinion of Chief Justice Lewis, and the decree of the Supreme Court in the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the sale of the Main Line of the Public works, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 16th May, 1857. Had the decision been in favor of the legality of a sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad, we should have been bound to acquiesce in it, and respect it as the law of the land, while at the same time, we should have deeply regretted the consummation of the wrong which the Legislature had sanctioned. But now that we have an authorative decree against the sale on the terms proposed by the act, we congratulate the people of the State, that the tremendous sacrifice involved in the scheme has been averted for the present. But the matter will not end here; and it now becomes important to guard against the probable efforts that will be made hereafter to surrender the interests of the State into the hands of powerful corporations, for a mere nominal price. We have seen the Commonwealth on the eve of one of the most suicidal acts that has ever been recorded in the history of public folly and extravagance. We have seen a Legislature swayed from the path of duty by the power and influence of railroad money, and the sophistry of railroad agents. We have seen a portion of the Democratic press, from mistaken or improper motives, arrayed on the side of corporative power, assisting it to trample on the rights of the people: and having seen all this, we know that the contest is not yet ended, and that the danger is only removed for a season.

What then is our plain duty, but to prepare for the struggle? We are on the eve of the election of another Legislature. Shall we choose men who have advocated the policy, to use their own language, of "giving away the public works," or shall we elect honest, upright men, who have the interests of the Commonwealth at heart, and are proof against the seductive arts of lobby pursuasion? The question whether corporative privileges once granted are to go on, forever enlarging, forever strengthening, gaining accession of power at every session of the Legislature, must be answered soon, or else its decision will no longer rest with the people.

We are not the opponents of railroads. We have tried in our humble way to foster and encourage every enterprise which promised to increase the trade, the growth and prosperity of the country. We have a pride in our noble improvements, but when we detect in any corporation, however great, or however useful, a thirst for power, and a design to grasp the resources of the State—when we find it perpetually striving for wider dominion and content with nothing but dragging Senators and Representatives, Governors, Judges and the State itself to ruin in its train, we think it is time to speak and call upon the people to awaken.

TREASON STALKING ABROAD AT NOON-DAY.

The positions assumed by the Black Republicans have of themselves a strong, direct, and natural tendency to treason, in the form of disunion. All true patriots have denounced every sentiment and movement pointing in that direction. But treason to the Union has a lodgment in the black-republican breast, and is not, consequently, clearly manifested by the more ardent, or weak and incautious in their ranks. They give encouragement in their speeches and papers to a less politic class, who serve them in their hour of need. They agree more or less fully in sentiment; but, as policy demands, their professions are somewhat variant. But they respectively sail in the same direction. The open disunionists recently held a meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, and took bold ground in favor of disunion. They are but one step in advance of the regular Black Republicans of the Fremont stamp. The Worcester convention passed resolutions declaratory of their principles and objects, some of which we copy below.—They are but little ahead of the open opinions of Mr. Banks, who is known to have calculated 'the value of the Union,' and to have arrived at the conclusion, in a certain contingency, to "let the Union slide." The members of this convention will doubtless give him their hearty support for Governor, as one of the means of eventually attaining the great object which they have in view. These avowed treasonable intentions go wholly unrebuked by the republican press, and doubtless for the reason that it approves of the purposes avowed. We invite the serious attention of all lovers of the Union to the following, found among the resolutions passed at Worcester:

"*Resolved*, That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in their social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the dangers of our white citizens in Kansas, and of our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner, and the laurels of his assailant; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

"*Resolved*, That this movement does not merely seek disunion, but the more perfect union of the free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation, in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

"*Resolved*, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation an discussion must precede it; thus we meet to begin.

"*Resolved*, That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that it will lead to the separation of the States, we will claim that to be the highest of all recommendations and the greatest proof of Statesmanship: and will suport, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result."

The Crops.

A letter from Georgia says that they are in the midst of their wheat harvest, and that, both as to quantity and quality, it is the best ever had in Georgia. An average of oats will be harvested.

A letter from Troup county, Georgia, June 18th, speaking of the neighboring country there and in Alabama, says:

"Wheat is now being harvested, and is said by all persons to be the very best crop ever made in this latitude. Oats, Rye and Barley are equally as good, and a much larger crop than usual sown of all these smaller grains.—New wheat has been selling freely at $1 per bushel, but buyers have now quit the market, believing that it will soon rule lower, say 70 to 80 cents. Corn, though backward, looks remarkably vigorous of stalks and color."

Cotton is not looking so well in Georgia or in Mississippi, but pretty well in Alabama generally.

Visiters from North Carolina bring flattering accounts of the wheat crops, but sing a different tune for the corn, which is represented as small and sickly as yet.

An Iowa correspondent writes, June 15th, that wheat promises an average yield; that corn, oats, grass, &c., look promising for an abundant yield; and fruit of all kinds plenty, except peaches. Number of stock hogs, about as last year. But few potatoes planted, owing to the high price of seed. Corn selling at 75 cents, and scarce and wheat $1 50; potatoes $2a2 25 per bushel.

From the centre of Indiana, where we saw, the other day, thousands of hogs feeding in the rich fields of clover, a correspondent writes as follows:

"I have resided on Fort Harrison Prairie for thirty-seven years, and have been a close observer of the seasons and crops. I have never known a more favorable appearance for a large and abundant crop of everything. As to the growth, it is fine beyond conception; and everything that is capable of bearing a blossom or bud, from the shortest twig to the tallest tree, seems to try to excel in its abundance. If the season continues favorable, it seems as though the Western world will groan under the weight of its productions, and its granaries will be filled to repletion."

In Alabama the corn varies from half a leg to a little over knee high, and is looking well.—Should it not be cut off by drought when maturing there will be plenty raised to meet the ordinary wants of the country.

Of the rains, North and West, we read that the oldest settlers in Minnesota never witnessed anything to compare with them. The night of the 14th, the quantity of water that fell was equivolent to nine inches. Great damage was done to property along the rivers and streams. In Michigan and Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania, considerable property has been destroyed, and the protracted wet and cold weather are disheartening to the farmers.

INDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE.—It is the greatest folly in the world, for people to be ever complaining of Indigestion and loss of Appetite, when the remedy is so easy of attainment. Every mail comes fraught with testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS, in the various diseases which originate in a disordered state of the bowels. Many Ministers of the Gospel, Professors and Students in our Universities, Artisans, and numerous others who lead sedentary lives, have experienced their beneficial effects, and are constantly volunteering their testimony in its favor. In fact, the number of recommendatory letters has accumulated so rapidly of late, that, if it was necessary to answer them all, Dr. Clickener would be compelled to employ a special amanuensis for that purpose. They all, however, concur in one opinion, to wit: That *the Clickener Pill is the most agreeable remedy they have ever tried, and the only one among many which they can use with a certainty of relief* and without any aggravating symptoms. At this season of the year, especially, it is highly important to keep the bowels in a healthy condition, in order to avoid, or ameliorate, at least, the numerous ailments which are induced by sudden changes in the weather.

July 3, 1857—2w.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Flour market continues decidedly languid, there being little or no export demand, and the retailers and bakers are purchasing only to supply their immediate wants. Shipping brands are offered at $7 37½ per barrel, without finding buyers. 100 bbls. of Rye Flour sold at $4 75. Corn Meal is scarce and firm at $4 per barrel for Pennsylvania.

There were but few samples of Grain displayed on the tables at the Corn Exchange, and the transactions were unusually limited. Wheat is wanted by the millers, but the market is nearly bare. Small sales of red at $1 85a1 90, and white at $1 95 per bushel; 1,000 bushels prime Delaware red sold at $1 90. Rye continues to command $1 10. Corn is in good demand, and prices are 1a2 cents higher—sales of 5a6,000 bushels yellow at 90 cents, part in store. In Oats no change—a sale of Pennsylvania was made at 56½ cents per bushel.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour rather dull and prices tending downwards—sales of 700 bbls. at $6 50a6 60 for superfine, and $6 75 for extra; receipts fair.

MARRIED:

On the 29th ult. by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Joseph Berkhimer and Miss Mary Earnest, both of Union Township.

DIED,

Near Hopewell, on the morning of the 25th of June, JOHN EICHELBERGER, aged 53 years, 2 months and 1 day.

On the 28th ult., Emma Jane, infant daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Garretson, aged 6 mos. and 14 days.

"Our sweetest joys here vanish all,
And fade like hues at even;
Our brightest hopes like meteors fall;
There are no tears in Heaven."

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, sometime last fall, a dark red Heifer, between 2 and 3 years old; right ear off; no other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CASELTON AKE.

July 3, 1857.*

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

READ THIS!—Extra quality Chewing Tobacco, superior flavored Havana Segars.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

What is Democracy?

☞ DEMOCRACY represents the great principles of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subject of tyranny for freedom. It melts the bigot's heart to meekness, and reconciles his mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Churchill of Boston, who is now travelling for his health in the East.

«It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not visited any considerable city of Turkey, where I did not find the medicines of my country represented by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly looking iron card, of Dr. AYER, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, *'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, sold here.'* On a shelf behind the cross-legged mussulman are seen the bottles, with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned towards the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purshasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, where they find there is no other cure for them.

I was told yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the hospitals of the Empire.

June 12, 1857—1m.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—If afflicted with Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease arising from an unhealthy or impure condition of the blood, use Hurley's Sarsaparilla. For sale by every extensive druggist.

SHERMAN'S VALLEY AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that Proposals will be received for putting under contract TWENTY MILES at the eastern end, commencing at its junction with the Northern, Central and Pennsylvania rail-roads, at the mouth of Fishing Creek and running west; also TWELVE miles at the western end, running east from Sideling Hill Gap. The western portion of said road will be let on the first Tuesday of September next at the house of WILSON L. KLINE, Burnt Cabins; and the eastern portion at the house of H. H. ETTER, Warm Springs, Perry county, on the following FRIDAY. Proposals for the gradation and Masonry of which will be received on and after the 15th day of August, at the office of the Company, BURNT CABINS, for the western end, and at the office of the Company, WARM SPRINGS, for the eastern portion. Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on the 15th of August. General information concerning the works may be obtained by calling on P. P. DICKINSON, at engineer's office, N. E. Railway, Harrisburg, Pa.

A. P. WILSON, President.
P. P. DICKINSON, Chf. Eng.
Sherman Valley and Broad Top R. R. Co.
Warm Springs Office, July 3, 1857—tAug. 15.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Thomas Vickroy's Estate, the undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphan's Court of the county of Bedford to examine and adjudicate the claims against said Estate, report a distribution of the same, and to ascertain and adjust the amount of recognizances to be given by those of the heirs taking the real estate at the valuation, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Tuesday the 28th day of July, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
July 3, 1857. Auditor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas James Wemmer, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

One Tract of Land, being the Mansion place, containing four hundred acres more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in said Township of Monroe, adjoining lands of Andrew Irons and Michael Hevner on the east, lands of Nathan Grubb on the north, lands of George Wemmer, Sol. Wemmer's heirs and John Martin on the west, and lands of Danl. Wemmer and Wm. Stuckey on the South, leaving a widow, Mahala Wemmer, and issue three children, to wit:

Abraham Wemmer, residing in Hocking Co. Ohio, Moses Wemmer, and Phebe, intermarried with Wm. Hickson, residing in Bedford county,

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises on Monday the 27th day of July inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.
July 3, 1857.

WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

FLY NETTS, for horses, for sale at
CRAMER & CO'S.

THE PREVAILING COUGHS AND COLDS.—The speediest, most popular, and only generally admitted positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, soreness of the chest, tickling in the throat, &c., is Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They afford almost immediate relief; and the most eminent of the faculty recommend them exclusively in these diseases. To enhance their value, being coated with sugar, they have no taste whatever of medicine, so that a child can take them as easily as peppermint drops; and then again they produce not the slightest sensation of gripe or nausea. In short they are so much superior to any other known medicine that a single trial will make any person a patron of them for life: and so assured is the proprietor of this, and so confident in their never-failing virtues that he will immediately return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give the most unlimited satisfaction.

June 5, 1857.—2w.

TIMELY ADVICE.—To those who are subject to Coughs and Colds, and those various Pulmonary diseases incident to our climate at this season of the year, we would advise the trial of a bottle of DR KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, by this time well known to our community, and a medicine that stands higher for its curative properties than any other medicine with which we are acquainted. It is a matter of wonder to us that any person will allow a Cough or Cold to fasten on the lungs when so pleasant a remedy is at hand.

☞ To be had at the Store of Mr. *Samuel Brown* in Bedford—and at Mr. *Colvin's* Store in Schellsburg.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The great and principle characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist:

1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and of other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and eject it—hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signature of C. V. CLICKENER & Co., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barley street New York.

May 8, 1857—2m.

A DYE FOR THE HAIR.—Perfection is not attained by indolence and ease: there is no cross-lot to universal favor. The world will not be blown like chaff into a channel indicated by imitators. Witness the fast anchored fame of BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, won by watching when others slept, sustained by its intrinsic worth and truthfulness to nature. Warranted not to disappoint the hopes of those who use it. Made and sold, or applied at the wig factory 233 Broadway, Yew York. See that each box has WM. A. BATCHELOR on, no others are genuine. Sold by Dr. Reamer. June 12—1m.

30,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted
AT THE
GLOBE FACTORY,
Near Mentzer's Mill, Middle Woodberry Tp.,
Bedford Co., Pa.

JOHN KEAGY, the proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture all kinds of WOOLLEN GOODS. He has on hand any quantity of Premium Patent Coverlets, Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Flannels, both barred and plain, Woollen Carpets, Rag Carpets, and Stocking Yarn, of all kinds.

As he has made another very important addition to his already extensive and improved machinery, unequalled in this or any of the adjacent Counties, he flatters himself that he is now in a position to manufacture and finish goods, in a style superior to any in this line, in this section of the State.

☞ N. B.—The highest price will be paid for Wool, in Goods or Cash.

M. Woodberry tp., May 22, 1857—8t.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!!

You are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Saturday the 4th day of July next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with twelve rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn-out is desired. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY,
June 26, 1857. O. S.

FOURTH OF JULY.

In accordance with established custom, the coming anniversary of our Independence will be celebrated by the Bedford Riflemen and Bloody Run Blues in the grove belonging to Mr. Samuel Defibaugh near Bedford. An oration will be delivered by John H. Filler, Esq. and the Declaration of Independence will be read. The dinner will be served by Mrs. Cook of the Washington Hotel.

The citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and visitors to the Springs, are cordially invited to be present and participate with us on the occasion.

Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at the Washington Hotel, or from the Committee of Arrangements.

W. P. MOWER,
T. B. LYONS.
J. W. LINDERMAN,
LEVI SMITH,
June 26, 1857—2t. Committee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just opened another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. Beautiful new-style Calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome White Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. —Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for Mens' Wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

☞ Country Produce wanted, and good prices will be given. Call and see our Stock and learn the prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
June 26, 1857.

GIFT BOOK STORE.

☞ HANNAN & CO. would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have opened a BOOK STORE in the room of Mr. David Mann, where they have every variety of new and valuable Books, which will be sold as low as the usual retail price—many of them for less. A superb GIFT will be delivered with each Book, without additional expense to the buyer. See BLUE FLAG.

☞ Call soon. June 26.*

GREAT ARRIVAL! of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.
April 10, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
May 29, 1857.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings for improvements, for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficiency.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water, & eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposite of the stream. These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of magnesia and salts. In addition to the elevated, healthful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic and picturesqe scenery—caverns, cataracts and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FORT NECESSITY,

Washington's First Battle Field,

Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbar's Camp—Braddock and Jumonville's graves—Delancy's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cucumber Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles, to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in trout and game, affording a rich field for the *deciples of Walton and Nimrod.*

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West, connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville, and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, render these Springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburg.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Fayette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms, or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn'a.

W. F. BABCOCK.
June 19, 1857—6t

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm in Middle Woodberry Township, as I will prosecute all who do so without respect to persons.

W. J. GALBRAITH.
June 26, 1857.*

CARPETING! CARPETING!!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1,50, of the best make and material.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety. Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
April 17, 1857.

☞ Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE duties of the School will be resumed on Tuesday, April 14th, in the LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING situated on the corner of Main and ——— streets. Male and Female departments distinct. The services of a thoroughly educated young Lady of Vermont, have been secured as teacher of Music, &c., &c. The services of other competent teachers also have been secured as assistants.

TERMS per Quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light, and Fuel, $38.00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC,	$10.00
USE OF INSTRUMENT,	2.00
FRENCH,	5.00
DRAWING, AND PAINTING IN WATER COLORS, each	5.00
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK,	5.00
OIL PAINTING,	10 00
SHELL WORK,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

1st Grade	4.00
2nd do	5.00
3d do	6.25

REV. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 3, 1857. *Principal.*

NOTICE.

Al persons interested, will please take nosice that I have left my Books, notes, &c., in the hands of JOHN ALSIP, Esq., where those indebted are requested to call an make payment without delay, and save costs.

MOSES STINE.
April 24, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety
STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just received an opened and elegant assortment of goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the public, satisfied that he can please all tastes. Bedford, April 24.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Just received and opened at
REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.
May 1, 1857.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.
June 12, 1857.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.
June 12, 1857.

Fish, Fish!

NEW MACKEREL just received. SHAD and HERRING expected daily, and for sale for cash or Country Produce only.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 1, 1857.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they continue to carry on the above establishment in Middle Woodberry, in all its various branches, and are prepared to fill all orders in their line on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They will sell castings by the ton, or give them to sell on commission at fair rates. Persons desiring castings either on commission or otherwise, will address the subscribers at Woodberry, Bedford county.

We make the Loop and self-sharpening Plough, and warrant them. They can also be had on commission.

ABRAHAM KEAGY & CO.
May 15, 1857—1m.*

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Company, that the annual election for President and Directors of said Company will be held at the Bedford Springs on the first Monday—sixth day—of July next.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 19th, 1857. Secretary.

LOOK OUT.

The Vendue Notes given at the sale of Samuel Zimmers, deceased, are now due, and all who neglect to pay them on or before the 20th July next, or any other debts due said Estate, will have to pay Costs, without respect to persons.

JOHN S. RITCHEY,
DANIEL DIBERT,
June 19, 1857. Ex'ors.

NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to inform the teachers of the Common Schools of Bedford County, and those who desire to prepare themselves to teach in the County, that he will open a School in Bedford, on the Normal principle, for their instruction, *free of charge for tuition.* The School will continue open three months from the 1st of July. It is expected that those who design to teach during the next winter, will endeavor to attend. From the first Monday in Sept., to the close of the School, will be regarded as the time for a general meeting of all the teachers in the County, for the purpose of exercising in those branches taught in the Common Schools. This will also afford a favorable opportunity for teachers to obtain permanent certificates, provided they stand an approved examination at the close of the term.

H. BECKERMAN,
County Superintendent.
June 19, 1857.

FREE EXHIBITION.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

There will be an exhibition of the mowing part of *Manny's Celebrated Reaper and Mower*, at Bedford, Pa., June 25th, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, A. M.. All persons desiring to secure a complete and efficient machine for this harvest, or next, are respectfully invited to attend.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY,
Agents.
June 19, 1857.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sauter, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, in complete running order, having two pairs of Burrs, and all necessary fixtures of the most approved kind. In connection with the Mill there are two dwelling houses, with a Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The purchaser can have any amount of land adjoining he may desire, under two hundred acres—some cleared and under fence, with first rate meadow.

There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, in the very best timber region in Bedford County.

This property is very desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Apply either to JOHN CESSNA in Bedford, or to the subscriber.

WM. CESSNA.
March 20, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

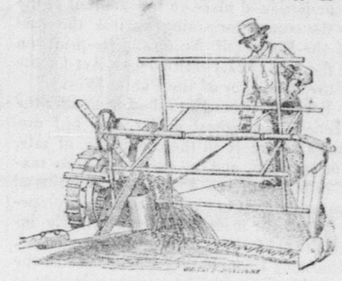
Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Combined
REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING,

will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley**, Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.
May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, upon the last will &c. of Samuel Zimmers, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Testator are requested to come forward at once and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate, are desired to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. RITCHEY,
DANIEL DIBERT,
Exo'rs. Bedford township, Bedford Co.
May 15, 1857.

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 10 Farms, 2 Tanneries, Coal Land, 12,000 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton Counties. Lots of ground in the towns of St. Joseph and Hamilton, on the Plank Road near Johns Branch, are offered at reduced prices. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms—easy.

May 15, 1857.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Jas. Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHALA WEMMER,
May 15, 1857. Adm'r.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Challies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

WANTED AT REED'S STORE.—5,000 lbs. *Wool*, *Bacon*, *Butter*.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.
May 15, 1857.

☞ WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

Protest against the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line.

The undersigned place on the Journal of the Senate the reasons for voting against the passage of the House bill No. 852, (re-print on Senate file No. 1127,) entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works."

1st. Because, although professing to offer the Main Line to the highest bidder, the bill discriminates so largely in the conditions of sale, terms of payment, and the exemption from taxation, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, as almost to exclude bona fide competition. And yet it empowers irresponsible individuals to bid for the purpose of speculation, by authorizing them, if they should become the purchasers, "to assign and transfer their right to the said Main Line, under said purchase, to any Railroad or Canal company created by the laws of the Commonwealth." The privilege of transfer, under such circumstances, without increasing competition, gives color to the assertion that the bill has been so framed as to enable private parties—now engaged in procuring this legislation—to purchase merely for the purpose of selling at an advance, as an indemnity for their services.

2d. Because, although the bill purports to be a sale of the Main Line, it, in reality, more resembles a gift to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if that company should obtain it on the terms proposed. The extraordinary extension of credit, the low rate of interest, the release of the tonnage tax, and the exemption, forever, from all other taxation or duties for State purposes, will enable that company to liquidate every dollar of the purchase money before the last payment shall be mature, by merely appropriating, for that purpose, the taxes from which they are thus released.

3d. Because the release of the tonnage tax is not accompanied with such a limitation upon the future rate of dividends of said company, as will cause said release to enure to the benefit of the trade and commerce of the State. Such a limitation would be in accordance with the original design of the enterprising citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and of the various municipalities who subscribed so liberally to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not expecting or desiring large dividends upon their investments, but to promote the great public objects above referred to.

4th. Because the bil provides that in the event of the Pennsylvania Railroad company becoming the purchaser, said company shall not only be exempt from the tonnage tax, now amounting to $226,000 per annum, but that in addition, it "shall be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties to the Commonwealth on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property." The latter amount from which the Pennsylvania Railroad company would be thus relieved, may be moderately estimated at one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Such an exemption from taxation is not only without precedent, but should be deprecated as establishing an exceedingly dangerous one; and is in violation of that principle of equality of taxation so fundamental in our form of government.

5th. Because the bill does not contain a sufficient guarantee that the Western division of the Main Line "shall be kept in good repair and operating condition;" thus establishing an invidious distinction between the Eastern and Western portions of the State, although both have contributed proportionally to the burden of constructing and maintaining the entire line.

6th. Because the bill does not require that the President and Directors of the company, purchasing said line, should be citizens and residents of the State. The importance of such a requirement is manifest from the fact, that under our general law, only a majority of the Directors of Canal and Railroad companies need be resident citizens; and by some special charters even a majority is not necessary. In fact, the management of several of these companies is located entirely out of the State. Thus, by the provisions of this bill, the Main Line may pass into the hands of those whose rival interests and feelings would not afford any guarantee that it would be managed so as to subserve the great objects of its construction.

7th. Because, if the Pennsylvania Railroad company should become the purchaser, there should be a provision, that the State, or the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, shall retain a voice in the direction of the affairs of the Consolidated Line, irrespective of, and although they may part with, the stock now held by them in said company. So important a work should not be managed as much with reference to the interests of stockholders, as to those great public objects of trade and commerce already referred to.

8th. Because the charter of any company purchasing said Main Line is made and declared perpetual; and there is not such a proper or sufficient reservation of legislative control as to enable the Legislature, in the future, to protect the general interests of the Commonwealth and her citizens.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
N. B. BROWNE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, JR.,
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
JAMES H. WALTON,
HENRY FETTER,
THOMAS P. KNOX,
JOSEPH LAUBACH,
JONATHAN ELY,
GEORGE P. STEELE,
JOHN C. EVANS,
GEORGE W. BREWER,
RICHARDSON WRIGHT,

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloody Run, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of the Run, immediately opposite the store of Capt. Wm. States, where he is prepared to make furniture of every kind, either plain or ornamental, on reasonable terms. Persons commencing housekeeping, can be supplied on short notice with every article of furniture they may desire.

He keeps a horse and hearse, and will make coffins to order, and attend funerals on accommodating terms.

MORTZ KLAHRE.

Bloody Run, May 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting, or otherwise tresspassing upon my farm in Bedford Township, as I will prosecute any who do so without leave, without respect to persons.

PHILIP ZIMMERS.

June 19, 1857.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY J. BRUNER,
May 15, 1857. Adm'r.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial: and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

Drug, Paint and Glass Wholesale WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets,
Office in second story,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Veille Montange" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted),
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawaba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Drugists' Articles generally.
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Sts.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1857—3m

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAMPL. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 25th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of John H. Rush.

JOHN H. RUSH,
JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The Marble Business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he invites his friends and the public generally, to give him their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. RUSH.

March 27, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delaines, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continne the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by —

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to his private residence, one door west of Wm. Stahl, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.